

Taber Free Press

VOL. III, No. 7

TABER, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1909

\$1.50 YEARLY

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Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public
Solicitor for the Eastern Townships
Bank Loans and Insurance

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Doric Lodge, No. 31
A. F. & A. M., G. R. A.

Meets Tuesday on
or before the full
moon over McAskile
Store, Railway St.
Visiting brethren
cordially welcome.

J. T. STEPHENSON, W.M.
E. C. MOE, Sec'y.

TABER LODGE
No. 33

Meets every Thursday Evening in
Railway Street (over McAskile's
store) at 8 o'clock.
Visiting Brethren always welcome.
S. ERVINE, N.G.
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TABER
FLOUR & FEED
STORE

TRY LETHBRIDGE NEW MILL
UNION MADE FLOUR

South Side of Track, opp. Depot
Public Scales in connection

BERT SUTTON
PROPRIETOR

NOTICE
FARM LANDS AND ACRE LOTS
for sale adjoining Taber; water, etc.
Enquire at Post Office or of
AARON JOHNSON.

SHIELLS
HARDWARE
STOVES AND
GRANITWARE

Advertise
IN THE
Free Press

A Canadian Navy

To Co-Operate in Close Relation with the Imperial Navy—Canada's Policy

Ottawa, March 20.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced the policy of the government in regard to British naval defence in the following resolution:

"That this House fully recognizes the duty of the people of Canada as they increase in numbers and wealth to assume in larger measure the responsibilities of national defence. The House reaffirms the opinion repeatedly expressed by representatives of Canada that under the present constitutional relations between the old country and the self-governing dominions, the payment of any stated contribution to the imperial treasury for naval and military purposes would not so far as Canada is concerned be a satisfactory solution of the question of defence. That house observed with satisfaction the relief afforded in recent years to the taxpayers of the United Kingdom through the assumption by the Canadian people of considerable military expenditure formerly charged to the Imperial Treasury.

"The House will cordially approve of any necessary expenditure designed to promote the organization of a Canadian naval service in co-operation and in close relation to the imperial navy along the lines suggested by the admiralty at the last imperial conference and in full sympathy with the view that the naval supremacy of Britain is essential to the security and peace of the Empire and the peace of the world.

"The House expresses its firm conviction that whenever the need arises, the Canadian people will be found ready and willing to make any sacrifice that is required to give the imperial authorities the most loyal and hearty co-operation in every movement for the maintenance and the honor of the British Empire."

SUBJECT INTRODUCED
Mr. Foster, who brought up the subject, was loudly cheered on rising. In his opening sentences he made it clear that it was a resolution which had arisen out of later events and circumstances. It was not introduced in any party spirit. Mr. Foster also expressed the desire that the whole matter might be kept as far as possible outside party convention. It seemed to Mr. Foster that the time had arrived when Parliament and people should sit down and take stock of the position and come to some conclusion as to whether they had duties to perform and what they were in reference to the great question of the defence of the heritage that the Canadian people enjoyed. Mr. Fisher declared emphatically that Canada would no longer ignore her common duty and responsibility in the matter and it was now up to the people of the Dominion to prove their faith in the responsibility of their heritage by deeds. This met with loud opposition applause, which was renewed a moment later when Mr. Fisher set forth that it was the duty of Canada to defend her heritage.

What had Canada done in the past? Foster asked, towards naval defence. The only reply that could be made was "Nothing."

There has been no contribution towards Empire defence. Canada had been busily engaged in developing her resources and laying them bare to the world without moving a finger to provide means of their defence in time of need. Though militia system had been developed, if Canada were to rely upon her

militia as an ultimate defence, there could be no doubt that the militia would do their duty, but the people would look with anxious eyes for regular troops of the British army. So far as naval defence was concerned nothing has been done. Esquimaux and Halifax had been taken over and the British Government had thereby been relieved of a certain amount of expense. But no one could say that Esquimaux and Halifax bulked largely in any scheme of naval defence. Canada had not the trained men and machinery. No doubt it was good to save our consciences when they pricked us, but Halifax and Esquimaux could not figure in naval defence.

Mr. Foster took up the question of how protection was to be given. It resolved itself into two points, a contribution of money or a nucleus of a Canadian navy. Canada was not in a position to build a Dreadnought. In the event of an annual contribution a difficulty might present itself as to how the matter could be fixed. Some people saw an infringement of Canadian autonomy, others thought Britain might use the money in carrying on unjustifiable wars. These were both without foundation. In the event of a contribution no roots for the future would be struck and at the same time we must have in Canada a naval force of our own for coast and home protection. The seed must be sown at once and Canada must make a beginning in this direction now by assuming the defence of her own coasts and gradually extending more definite co-operation with the mother country and the imperial forces.

This nucleus of Canada's naval force would have to be British built and manned by British sailors at first, but the time would come when the ships would be manned by Canadian men and officered and built here.

SIR WILFRID'S SPEECH
Sir Wilfrid Laurier paid a tribute to Mr. Foster and his eloquent speech, to which very little exception could be taken. He admired the manner in which a difficult and important subject had been approached. Mr. Foster had not defined the policy he would like to see adopted. It had always been, and always would be, Canada's unalterable determination to carry out every duty implied by the title of British subjects. They would rise to every needful sacrifice to maintain unimpaired the ranks of and status occupied by Canada in the empire and the empire throughout the world. "But," declared the Premier, "we are not to be carried away or stampeded from what has been the settled policy and deliberate course which we have laid down by any hasty feverish action, however spectacular such action may be. It behooves Canadians as free men to look at the position calmly and deliberately to ascertain where they were and to determine whether they would persist in the course adopted long ago. The fact could not be disguised that at present there was a passing anger, enthusiasm and fear, maybe calculated by some to force Canada to depart from her policy and contribute at once to the British navy. This was not viewed by Canadian ministers with favor. They declined to accept it and presented their views of what Canada was prepared to do."

Sir Wilfrid then read to the House the memorandum which set forth that Canada was prepared to develop her own system of defence on

land and sea, but would give no cash contribution. That was the position then taken and the minister saw no reason to depart from it to-day. Touching on naval expenditure the Premier said Canada was engaging on works of peace, but naval defence must be undertaken on a line of action to do for this what had been done for the militia. It might be, but was Canada sure where the beginning and end would come in naval matters? The armament of yesterday might be obsolete to-morrow. In 1902 training ships were the great things. In 1907 they were not heard of and it was a question of armament. The admiralty had suggested two years ago that Canada should not contribute to the exchequer, but provide submarines, docks and torpedoes. The Premier thought that we should proceed as with the militia, take counsel with the naval authorities of Britain, and after organizing some practical plan of naval defence carry it out after our own methods.

ELOQUENT PERORATION
Sir Wilfrid then came to his peroration and every word was listened to attentively. He hoped the day would never come when Canada would be drawn into the conflicts of Europe, but he had no hesitation in saying that if the day should come, when the supremacy of Britain on the seas was challenged it would be the duty of all the daughters to close around this old mother to make a compact about her to wage an all-out effort. He hoped this day would never come, but said, should it come, he promised to devote what would be left of his life and energy to stamp the country and endeavor to impress upon his fellow men, especially his compatriots in Quebec his conviction that the salvation of England was the salvation of Canada, that therein lay her civil and religious freedom and everything she valued in this life.

THE OPPOSITION LEADER
Mr. R. L. Borden declared Great Britain has strengthened the ties binding the overseas dominions to the motherland by granting them full and complete autonomy. As to the resolution of the Premier, Mr. Borden said this was not a time for party tactics. In his opinion also it was not wise or opportune to impress upon the British taxpayer that Canada has taken over some of the burden in respect to Halifax and Esquimaux.

Come and See
OUR
NEW STOCK
OF
CLOTHING

Just Arrived.
A. Potter & Co
Tailors, Clothiers and Outfitters
TO MEN WHO KNOW

Any Lady Can

enjoy the luxury of a good shampoo at home in the privacy of her boudoir if she uses

Savoderm Soap

Its smooth cream like lather not only soothes and cleanses the scalp but prevents dandruff, and leaves the hair soft and glossy.



The Alberta Drug & Stationery Co.
BRICK STORE, HOUGH STREET

Eastern Townships Bank.

Established 1850
CAPITAL AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS ... \$5,350,000

NOTICE

ON and AFTER SATURDAY, JANUARY 2ND, 1909, THIS BANK will follow the Custom of other Canadian Chartered Banks BY CLOSING SATURDAYS AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

E. C. Moe,

MANAGER,
Taber Branch

TABER LANDS FOR SALE

In Townships 10 and 11, Range 17, West of 4, very close to the Town of Taber in Southern Alberta:—
South E. 1 and North 1, Section 1; South 1 of 4; South half and North E. 1 of 5; all 7; West 1 of 8; all 12, 13, 17; East 1 of 18; all 19, 20; West half of 26; all 28, 30; East 1 of 31; all 33, 34, 35, 36; or any quarter or half section of the above lands in Township 11, R. 17, W. of 4.

I have also the following Lands for sale in Township 10, Range 17, West of 4:—North part of Section 12 (113 acres); South W. and North E. quarters of Section 24; all 25; West 1 of 26; North 1 of 27; South halves of 31, 32 and 33.

Write or wire me for prices of any quarter, half or whole section of the above lands, as I can deliver any of the above quickly.

J. J. WATSON

St. Northumberland Street, Taber, Alta.

"The Pioneer Merchants"

Our stock of **HARDWARE** is now complete in all lines and it was always a pleasure to show "good goods."

We have just received a very complete assortment of Farmers' Forges, Blowers, Anvils and everything that is required in the Blacksmith's Shop. We also handle the "Diamond A" and "New Century" Washing Machines, both of which we guarantee satisfaction or money refunded.

A Car of Wood Fibre just in.

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT
NEXT DOOR TO PALACE HOTEL

The Taber Trading Co., Ltd.

E. C. JONES

A BIG LINE IN

Farm Machinery

Painter, Paper Hanger, Sign-
Writer, Estimates free

Agent for the famous Best Vapor
Gas Light Co.

S. ERVINE

When Your Child Has a Cold

Are you satisfied with anything that sells under the name of cough medicine.

Or do you search out a medicine of proven value such as Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

How few cases of consumption there would be if every child's cold were looked after as it should be.

Did you ever think of it in this way? It is the neglected cough and cold that leads to the dreadful lung disease sooner or later. From repeated attacks the lungs are weakened and there comes pneumonia or consumption with their dreadfully fatal results.

How watchful parents should be of their children. How careful to use effective treatment instead of trusting to cough mixtures which are often of little value or of harmful effects.

Because it is prepared from linseed and turpentine, Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is particularly well adapted as a treatment for children's coughs and colds.

Croup, bronchitis, and even whooping cough yields to the influence of this great medicine and for this reason it is kept constantly on hand in the majority of homes and has enormous sales.

Mrs. John Chesney, Inverkepp, Ont., writes: "Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine cured my little girl of whooping cough when the doctor had given her up and since then we always keep it in the house as a treatment for coughs and colds. It is the best medicine we ever used."

These is no getting round statements such as this and you want the most effective treatment possible when your child becomes ill. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cts. a bottle, at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Ladies First.

At a Sunday school in the country a teacher was examining her class on the Bible, the lesson being a part of Genesis. She asked her class:

"Why did the serpent tempt Eve instead of Adam?" For some time there was silence, but at length a little boy held up his hand and replied: "Please mum, 'cause it's ladies first."

The Friend of All Sufferers.—Like to "the shadow of a rock in a weary land" is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil to those who suffer pain. It holds out hope to everyone and realizes it. It is a stilling suffering everywhere. It is a salve that has the blessings of half a continent. It is on sale everywhere and can be found wherever you go for.

Mrs. Gillet—Did that famous Arctic explorer promise to come to your reception?

Mrs. Perry—Yes; he says he will be here unless it's too cold a night—Harper's Bazaar.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is often the result of inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed, the drum cannot vibrate properly, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless such inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous membrane.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circular free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Lady Patron—Mr. Photographer, which view of me do you think would be the most pleasing to my friends?

Photographer—Madam, if you would not take offence—

Lady Patron—In the least. Photographer—Then I could say as—back view, madam.—Bohemian.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

"Advertisements on the scenery" exclaimed the star. "That's carrying commercialism really too far."

"It isn't commercialism," exclaimed the manager. "We want the scene to look like a real meadow, don't you?"—Tit-Bits.

Coughs of Children

Especially infantile coughs. Nature needs a little help to quiet the irritation, control the inflammation, check the progress of the disease. Our advice is—give the children Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ask your doctor if this is his advice also. He knows best. Do as he says.

We publish our Remedies in English and French. We can give you our Remedies in any language you desire. We can also give you our Remedies in any language you desire.

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LEADS CHARMED LIFE.

Alfred Pearce, the Artist, Has Had Many Narrow Escapes.

Alfred Pearce, the celebrated English black and white artist, has probably executed as many pictures as any other living artist. He has had over 1000 pictures sold. He has without doubt met with more accidents than any one of them. In his earliest years, when he was taking lessons at the "Artists' School," a sudden lurch jerked him out of his nurse's side. It was only the lucky lurch of a passenger, who caught him, that saved him from a watery grave. At the age of seven he was actually certified as dead by a doctor, whose verdict he disputed by an extraordinary recovery, and a youth he had a narrow escape from an infuriated bull in Chillingham Park.

As a young man he was seized by a madman who held him suspended over the well of a deep staircase, and on another occasion, when climbing at St. Moritz, he went careering down a slope towards a precipice with a 200-year-old oak tree as a support, and pulled up with a few feet of the edge.

When he accompanied the Prince and Princess of Wales to Australia, he was dangerously poisoned by the bite of a red spider.

While on the night of Australia, he was informed as he lay in his bunk that there was no hope for him, and the next day, he was the only uninjured first-class passenger on board.

In a summary of his chapter of accidents, which number over thirty, he has been nearly drowned three times, has been thrown from a train, has been shot, has been injured by runaway horses, has been nearly killed on a motor-car, and nearly killed on a bicycle, and he has had shoulder blades broken, and left eye forced out of socket. This does not by any means exhaust the list of his adventures, but by the laws of medicine he ought to be dead long ago.

A CHRISTMAS PAY-SHEET.

Ten Pounds a Week Considered Good Money in 1887.

An old pay-sheet of the bygone Queen's Theatre, London, England, came to light recently. It was for Christmas week, 1887, and it records the salaries then paid to a number of actors and actresses whose names are now forgotten. The list of names is a strange one, and the salaries are very low. The names are: J. L. Toole, He drew \$5 a week for grinning at a one-act farce, "The Birthplace of Pederars."

John Ryder, the old Shakespearean actor and stage-manager, drew \$10 a week. He was paid for his services, and his wife Ellen Terry and Irving, as Katharine and Petruchio, respectively, and thought themselves lucky.

Charles Wyndham was \$15. Lionel Brough was \$10 a week, and Miss Heath the wife of Wilson Brough, was \$10 a week. The rate of \$5 per week.

Actors then learned their trade in a school of poverty. The salary of a first-class actor was \$10 a week, and the salary of a first-class actress was \$10 a week. The salary of a first-class actor was \$10 a week, and the salary of a first-class actress was \$10 a week.

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A Nervous Wreck

Mr. W.A. Harron occupies the important position of telegraph operator at the North-West, and depends the lives of many thousands of travellers daily. Not so very long ago, when he was taking lessons at his home in Newton, Ont., in a state of nervous exhaustion and premature decline.

Mrs. M. E. Harron, writing quite recently says: "I must say our son would have gone into consumptive grave long ago had it not been for PSYCHINE. He was taken down with a grippe and severe cold. His whole system was weak, including his lungs, which were seriously affected as is always the case after La Grippe."

After taking several remedies and treatments he procured PSYCHINE and tongue cannot tell the marvelous results brought about in two months. He gained weight, twenty pounds in weight, and strength and appetite returned."

PSYCHINE is the greatest tonic known to medical science. It builds up the system and tones up every organ of the body, enabling it to resist all kinds of diseases. Nervous cannot exist where PSYCHINE is used consistently. Send for a trial bottle and prove the truth of these statements.

PSYCHINE is sold by all druggists and dealers, 50c. and \$1.00.

Nothing Lucking.

A Highland minister, who was rather a pompous gentleman, came to a shepherd's house to baptize a child.

"Are you prepared?" he asked the father.

"On my knees, minister: I have got a grand plan for ten."

"What is it?" asked the minister.

"I mean spiritually prepared."

"At course I am; oh, yes. I got two bottles of first-class whisky from the States. It will be the imperturbable salt—Tit-Bits."

Costiveness and its Cure.—When the excretory organs refuse to perform their functions properly the intestine becomes clogged. This is known as costiveness, and it is a dangerous condition, and it is a dangerous condition, and it is a dangerous condition.

Parallels of Vegetables will effect a speedy cure. The first indication of this ailment the sufferer should procure a packet of the pills and put them under a course of treatment. The good effects of the pills will be almost immediately evident.

Mother (reprovingly)—Don't you know that you should never let a man kiss your daughter?

Daughter—But, mamma, it seems so forward for a girl to do the kissing.—Boston Transcript.

Repeat.

Mr. "Shiloh's Cure will always cure my coughs and colds."

"It takes but two to make a bargain under a course of treatment."

"Yes, but only one gets it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Nova Scotia "Lumber King" is a man of great popularity.

"I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the BEST liniment in use."

He got my foot badly lamed lately. I bathed it well with MINARD'S LINIMENT and it was as well as ever next day.

Yours very truly,

T. G. McMULLEN.

"I shall tell the unvarnished truth in this investigation."

"Well," answered Sargent Sargh, "I don't know what is important. But how about white-wash?"

HAD GIVEN UP HOPE

But Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored Vigorous Health.

Medicines of the old fashioned kind will sometimes relieve the symptoms of disease, though they never touch the disease itself—they never cure. Ordinary medicines leave behind them indigestion, constipation and headaches. Purgatives leave those taking them feverish and weakened.

On the other hand Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do direct good to the body, the blood and the nerves. They fill the veins with new rich blood; they tone and strengthen the nerves; they cure disease by rooting it out of the blood. They always do good—they cannot do harm.

Mrs. George B. Wilson, Montclair, N.J., says:—A few years ago I contracted a severe cold and although I took considerable medicine, I got no better. In fact my condition was gradually getting worse. I was all run down, had no appetite and grew so weak that I could not do my housework.

One day I got another bad cold, and when I was attending me told my husband that I was going into a decline, and feared so myself, for a sister had died of consumption. When almost in despair a friend suggested my taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I got half a dozen boxes. Before I had taken them all I began to get better. I got another half dozen boxes, and before I had used them all I was able to do my housework again.

Now I am in better health than I have been for years. I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved me from going into consumption, and I warmly recommend them to every weak person.

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50. Co., Brockville, Ont.

SLIPS OF THE TONGUE.

Even the Dignified English Butler Can Go Astray at Times.

A little story which has just found its way across the

Just Arrived

LARGE SHIPMENT OF BABY CARRIAGES AND GO-CARTS

Select early and get what you require

Call and inspect our stock of

CARPETS,
LINOLEUMS,
CURTAINS,
AC., AC.

Before Spring Cleaning
THE TABER FURNITURE CO.



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, by applying in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made by any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of the three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 30 acres under cover and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in pool stand, but may prevent a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$10.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of his years from date of homestead entry including the time required to earn homestead patent and cultivate fifty acres.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$10.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$500.00.

W. V. CORRY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Taber Meat Market

Fresh and salt meats of all kinds.
Fish in season, butter, lard and fresh sausage, lamb and mutton

J. B. Jett & Co

NUT COAL

We are now making a splendid grade of clean, uniform sized NUT COAL, just the thing for domestic use. Try a load of it and you will use no other.

\$2.50 PER TON AT THE MINE

Canada West Coal Co., Limited

E. N. Harding Co.

Harness, saddles, whips, robes, blankets and everything for your horse. Special attention given to orders of all kinds

SEE OUR STOCK OF
LAP ROBES & HORSE BLANKETS
JUST ARRIVED.

Notice to the Public

The undersigned builders and contractors are prepared to furnish plans and specifications for buildings of all kinds and sizes. Address them at the Taber Hotel.

McKellar & Wildman

Builders and Contractors

R. A. VanOrman

CONTRACTOR, BUILDER.
All work guaranteed in every way. Estimates given on all classes of buildings.

W. BRUSH CRUBB

Insurance: Fire, Life, Accident
Reveries Traction Engines.
REAL ESTATE



DON'T TRAMP ALL OVER, but follow the sign that leads to this yard. It is the best place we know of to buy lumber for a fence, hen-coop, barn or house.

SEASONED LUMBER, kiln-dried, the best to be had and at lowest prices is what we offer merchant, farmer or banker. Get lumber here and your buildings will stand the ravages of time, and will be the kind you can point to and be proud of.

Rogers-Cunningham
Lumber Co., Ltd.
J. F. CLAYSHIR
Local Manager

Taber Free Press

Advertising Rates on Application
Subscription \$1.50 yearly, in advance

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1909.

WORLD'S NEWS IN BRIEF

The Serbian Crown Prince has announced his claim to the throne. This action was due to the bitter press campaign against him.

Lord Strathcona has made a donation to Canada of \$10,000 per year for military training of children.

Frederick A. Lee, a Saskatoon bank teller, was arrested in California on a charge of absconding with \$7,000.

The Venezuelan Government has decided to allow former President Castro to return to his native country.

Persistent rumors have it that the Pope is seriously ill and the continued suspension of audiences at the Vatican seems to confirm the report.

The premiers of New South Wales and Victoria have decided to offer one Dreadnought to the Imperial Government on behalf of their respective states.

An insane Italian passenger on board the Hamburg tried to assault President Roosevelt, acting under the delusion that Teddy was trying to poison him.

Crazy Snake and his Indian followers, who have been causing disturbances in Oklahoma, have been surrounded by militiamen and their capture is expected at any moment.

A Buffalo man was convicted in the Toronto Police Court this week of selling obscene postcards and sentenced to twenty-three months' imprisonment.

A woman named Mrs. Farmer was led to the electric chair and electrocuted at Auburn, N.Y., for the killing of Mrs. Sarah Brennan last April. She exonerated her husband of the crime.

The county of Buckingham in England has been thrown into a fever of excitement at the discovery that all marriages celebrated at the Parish Church of St. James, Bridge, well, during the past 50 years are illegal owing to the fact that the church was never licensed to celebrate marriages.

May Lose Mounted Police

Present Agreement with Federal Government Expires January, 1911, and May Not Be Renewed

There is a possibility that Alberta and Saskatchewan may lose the valuable services of the R.N.W.M.P., that force of red-coated, stalwart, braves whose record will long be remembered in the history of the development of the last great west.

That the people of the western provinces need their services and are likely to, for a number of years to come, until the country is more thickly settled, there is no doubt.

However, whether they are allowed to remain or not depends upon the action taken by the dominion and provincial governments when the agreement between them expires in January, 1911.

Under the existing agreement the Federal Government contribute one-third towards the up-keep of the police. This understanding was for a period of five years and went into force in January, 1906. Even then it was not without reluctance that the Federal authorities consented to assist in policing the two provinces east of the Rocky Mountains.

Manitoba and British Columbia considered that they had quite as much right to demand assistance as Alberta and Saskatchewan, and it is believed that when the present agreement expires the provincial government will have to undertake the responsibility and expense of policing their own territory.

The Dominion Government may possibly be induced to give some slight assistance towards keeping the mounted police in these two provinces, but the possibility is very slight indeed. Men are urgently needed throughout the great northland from the Peace River country to the Hudson Bay. The detachments stationed in the north are by no means adequate to patrol the territory and they are appealing for assistance every year.

600 Miles of Canal

Big Contract Let to Foley, Welch & Stewart by the C.P.R. in Alberta

Calgary, Alta., March 26.—The contract has been let by the C.P.R. irrigation department for the excavation of over 600 miles of canals and ditches, which when completed will serve the entire western section of an already extensive system. Foley, Welch & Stewart have secured the contract, and will start work on April 15. The main distributing canal is to be forty feet wide in the bed, and will carry six and a half feet of water, and in performing the work two and a half million yards of rich Alberta soil must be handled. A quarter of a million acres will be irrigated by the new work, embracing the territory east of the C. & E. line between Rosebud and Serviceberry crooks.

Two hundred and fifty teams will be required, and as far as possible the labor will be drawn from among those who have bought land in the irrigation block. The forces will be divided into a dozen camps. There will be some nice engineering work in the system. In one instance a fill of a mile in length and ten feet high will have to be made. Three million feet of timber will be required, but this is outside the contract.

Here is a prophetic item: Three steel steamers have been recently launched in England, which were built especially for carriers to run into Hudson Bay and to connect with the Hudson Bay Railway when completed. They are strong enough to resist the ice and will presently be carrying Western wheat.

Work Will Start at Once

The Southern Alberta Land Co. Will Work From Lethbridge

A. M. Grace, chief engineer of the Southern Alberta Land Co., is in the city on business of importance. He was seen by a reporter of the Herald to-day and the following information was secured.

The charter has been granted for an electric railway from Calgary to Medicine Hat with a branch south from Lake McGregor to Lethbridge. Lake McGregor has a capacity of 360,000 acre feet (or in other words it would cover 360,000 acres one foot deep.) The largest reservoir in the world is in India, which impounds 950,000 acre feet; the second largest reservoir in the world being the Assouan reservoir on the Nile with a capacity of 900,000 acre feet. Within forty miles of Lethbridge we have a reservoir more than a third as large as either one of the two greatest reservoirs in the world.

This Lake McGregor is only four miles from the Little Bow valley with a fall of about 250 feet which shows a chance for the development of a great waterpower.

The Southern Alberta Land Co. purposes bringing water from the Bow River by a canal across the Blackfoot Indian Reserve to the north end of Lake McGregor. This transportation channel has a capacity of 1,000 cubic feet per second and will fill the lake in 180 days. The water will be taken from the McGregor reservoir through a large canal fifty miles to the west line of the company's land at a point about twenty miles north of Taber. From there the canal will irrigate the company's land easterly for a distance of ninety miles to a point near Medicine Hat.

It is probable that a bridge structure will be built across the Bow River near its junction with the Belly River. This bridge will be constructed so as to carry the electric railway a traffic bridge and also the steel conduit of 8 1/2 feet diameter and a capacity of 600 cubic feet per second.

The company's second reservoir on the Medicine Hat tract has a capacity of 15,000 acre feet, which will assure that district with an abundance of water.

The company will let the contract at once for the first division from the Bow River to Lake McGregor, including dams across the Bow and the intake structure. The contracts to be awarded the next few days total over a million dollars.

The survey parties will leave Lethbridge in a few days as soon as the outfitting is completed. When the work is lined up it will be divided into three parties, one in charge of E. A. Wallace, one with G. J. McIntosh and one with A. A. Putnam.

To give some conception of the enormity of this enterprise there is a mile and a half in the first division of the canal which will cost about \$305,000.00.—Lethbridge Herald.

Church Services

Knox Church—Morning Service, 11 a.m.; Bible Class and Sunday School, 2:30 p.m.; Evening Service, 8:30; Wednesday C.E. Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints—Sunday school at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sacrament meeting at 2 p.m. Sunday evening service at 8 p.m.—Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association, every Tuesday at 7:30 p.m., Primary Association every Saturday at 3 p.m.

St. Theodore Church—Morning Prayer, 11 a.m.; Sunday School, 3 p.m.; Evening Prayer, 7:30 p.m.; Holy Communion, 11 a.m. first Sunday in each month and 8:30 a.m. on third Sunday in the month.

Shipping in Vancouver has been completely tied up owing to the strike of longshoremen for higher wages.

AN OLD SALEM

The Cruise of the R.S. "Salem" in Wild Pepp

Evidently American hunters and strategists of commerce from the beginning, for witness a good story of the old Salem as told by Ralph D. Faine in the Outlook Magazine:

"In 1793 Captain Jonathan Carnes of Salem was looking for trade along the Sumatra coast. Touching at the port of Benkulen, he happened to learn that wild pepper might be found along the northwest coast of Sumatra. The Dutch East India company was not as alert as this solitary Yankee shipmaster was in making strange and hostile contacts.

"Captain Carnes kept his knowledge to himself, completed his voyage to Benkulen and there whispered it to a merchant, Jonathan Pelee, that as soon as possible a secret pepper expedition should be fitted out. Mr. Pelee ordered a fast schooner built. She was called the Rajah and carried four guns and ten men. There was much gossiping about her destination, but Captain Carnes had nothing at all to say. In November, 1795, he cleared for Sumatra, and not a son in Salem whither he was bound. Her cargo consisted of brandy, gin, rum, tobacco and dried fish to be bartered for wild pepper.

"For eighteen months no word returned from the Rajah and her mysterious quest. Captain Carnes might have been wrecked on coasts wherever he had no charts, or he might have been slain by hostile natives, but Jonathan Pelee, having risked his stake as Salem merchants were wont to do, would himself on other affairs and planned his fall to the ground sagacity and pluck of Jonathan Carnes.

"At last a string of steamers dashed from a station at the harbor mouth. The Pelee family received from his spyglass and saw a schooner's topsails lifting from seaward. The Rajah came home, and when she let go her anchor in the harbor Captain Jonathan Carnes brought word ashore that he had secured a cargo of wild pepper in bulk which would return a profit of at least 20 per cent on the total cost of vessel and voyage.

"In other words, this one adventure the Rajah realized what amounted to a comfortable fortune in that generation.

"There was great excitement among the other Salem merchants. They took their desks to discuss this pepper mania, but Captain Jonathan Carnes had nothing to say, and Jonathan Pelee was as usual a silent harpist. The Rajah was at once refitted for a second Sumatra voyage, and in their eagerness to follow her day after day the secret was leaked. The usual small vessels roared for sea with orders to go to that coast as fast as canvas could carry them and endeavor to find out where Captain Carnes found his wild pepper. They hurried to Benkulen, but were unsuccessful and had to proceed to try to fill their holds with whatever cargoes came to hand. The Rajah slipped away for a second pepper voyage and returned with 17,000 pounds of the precious commodity."

The Tears He Shed.

"Over in Illinois where I was a boy, I did a congressman from the state to a reporter, 'there was a lawyer named Hathaway, who lived in my native town and who had something of the matter with his eyes. I think the doctors said his lacrimal glands were weak anyway, he was always wiping his eyes. I was amusing him one day and he said to me, 'I want you to see him bring out his big red handkerchief and wipe his eyes when he is talking to the court upon some legal proposition. You know you expect a lawyer to do it before jury in criminal practice. Well, they said to tell this story on Hathaway, he day after tomorrow in his office I will consult with him regarding the bringing of a suit for divorce from her husband. She related how she had abused him, told a story of adultery, and just at this point Hathaway wiped his eyes. His client, who was of a sympathetic nature, sought to stay his hand and said: 'Don't cry, Mr. Hathaway; don't cry.' Hathaway was sensitive regarding his infirmity, but he always laughed heartily when the story was told in his presence."

Well Placed.

There had never been any difficulty out securing Mrs. Homer Clay addition of Maple Court when one woman was needed for washing scrubbing, so that when two postal riders came to bring her to the Morse residence winter Mrs. Morse was sent what could be the trouble. She found Mrs. Washington, evidently in the best of health, entertaining a lot of her neighbors and was well and most cordially.

"I am truly so glad to see you," said Mrs. Morse, "and the house, and a family all so well and so well as well as we should be if you had come to help us out," said Mrs. Morse. "Why didn't you come when wrote you? We thought you must be ill."

"No, indeed, Mrs. Morse," and the black head tilted airily. "I'm enjoying the best of health, and do charity as they do 'sister' bread, soup and food up in do, do, do, so none of us ladies in do, do, do has to work so much as you do, do, do."

THE DUCKING STOOL

How a "Scold" Used to Be Punished in Old England.

It is interesting to conjure up a picture of a "scolding" as practiced in England at the end of the eighteenth century.

When the "scold" had been properly tried and convicted, she was escorted by a crowd of her neighbors in fact, by the whole village to the nearest pond and the greener and sadder the pond the better. A long plank was produced, at one end of which was the ducking stool, and in this the screaming, struggling victim was securely placed.

The chair end of the plank was then pushed far over the edge of the pond, and a signal it was tilted deep into the green ooze until the scold was completely immersed.

When the dripping, half drowned woman was raised to the surface again to the jeers and laughter of the on-lookers it can be imagined that her tongue wagged to some purpose. After a second dose she was again most subdued, and after a third or fourth she was as penitent a woman as the village contained and was allowed to proceed home a sadder and wiser woman until the next time—London Tit-Bits.

DEFIED THE JUDGE.

A Fine For Voting That Susan B. Anthony Never Paid.

"It has been long ago that most people have forgotten that the late Susan B. Anthony was fined \$100 for a year's imprisonment for having dared to vote for General Grant for president," said a Chicago judge.

"Miss Anthony was as brave as she was intellectual and asked to be allowed to speak a word in her own behalf. Permission being given, she told the court of the struggle she had in keeping a fine from being levied from which she made her living. 'Your honor,' she said, holding up her right hand, 'I am one of your creditors not less than I am one of your debtors. I have no pay, but I am willing this I am shall withdraw from my body before I pay the \$100 you have so unjustly assessed against me.'

"The court realized the deep seriousness of Miss Anthony's declaration, and though she could have been ordered to jail for nonpayment of the fine his honor did not have the nerve to enforce the extreme penalty. Miss Anthony lived for many years after this incident, but the fine was never paid."

Cobra's Fatal Bite.

One of the deadliest snakes in India is the cobra, which claims hundreds of victims every year. An English official once saw one bite a foot soldier, curious to learn how long the venom took to act, he timed it with his watch. The moment the cobra was bitten the soldier fell on his back, and to its jaws and began picking at it. If nothing were wrong, in thirty seconds the cobra would have been dead, from red to black. In two minutes it began to stagger and fell down in convulsions, struggling violently until it died. The cobra was dead and the soldier had been bitten. On picking the fowl a wound not bigger than a pin prick was found at the extreme end of the finger. The cobra was dead and the soldier was very dark, but the rest of the cobra's body, excepting coils and wattles, was of a natural color.

The Bribe That Failed.

Among Father Dempsey's steady boarders was a fellow named Delaney. He was drunk and dirty and he could get that way. Father Dempsey tried all manner of means to get Delaney to quit drinking. At last he said to him: "Delaney, my man, if you'll stop drinking for six months I'll give you a check at the end of that time for \$50." "If I stop drinking for six months I could write you a check for \$100," answered Delaney, and Father Dempsey in return of the bribe: "If I stop drinking for six months I'll give you a check for \$100." And indeed he could, too, for he's a No. 1 mechanic."

A Rapid Rhyme.

In illustration of the working powers of George H. Sims, the dramatist and poet, it is said that one night a new piece was produced at a leading theater in London. Sims sat it out and then returned to his office, where he wrote a column and a half of criticism in rhyme. It was near the time for the paper to go to press when he began, and the boy took the piece—'Oh, could these from him to the composing room, the boy walking continuously from one to the other for an hour.

A Hint to the Old Man.

"I hope you appreciate the fact, sir, that in marrying my daughter you marry a large hearted and generous girl."

"I do, sir," with emotion, "I hope she inherits those qualities from her father."

Expressive.

One morning when little Edna's mamma came down breakfast she was so hoarse she could scarcely speak.

"Oh, mamma," cried Edna, "what a sore voice you've got!"

Extremely Prosperous.

Mrs. Brown is your husband's business growing?—Oh, dear, no, dear. Why last week he had his receipts were so large that he had to have a receiver appointed to take care of them!

No Grand deed in this world can be a tedious speaker about his doings—Caryl.

THE ATHLETIC WOMAN



I AM SURE that by this time those of you who have taken my advice and practiced the exercises I have suggested will be anxious for something harder, some difficult feat, worthy of the time you have faithfully spent. I have been thinking about the exercises I have suggested from time to time, and I would like to explain that I hardly expect even the most enthusiastic of you to take them all. The reason so many are given you is that one set will appeal to one woman, while an entirely different set will find favor with another. Each woman has some particular hobby! Mrs. Jones will wish to develop her arms and her neck; Mrs. Robinson will wish to lengthen her waist, while Miss Jenkins will do almost anything to decrease the size of her hips. You see, it is my duty to appeal not to one, but to all. Each woman must have her share of attention.

Today I am going to suggest a difficult feat, one that you may find tiresome in the extreme, and I advise no one to try it unless she has led up to it by systematic exercise. Do not tax yourselves too much at first, for it will do you no lasting good unless you are so discouraged by the subsequent success that you will soon lose all your good intention. Every woman should have exercise, but a little of it will sometimes go a long way.

There are natural stages of exercise through which one should work. First are the breathing exercises—long, deep

breaths taken before an open window every morning and lasting about five minutes. Then come the exercises in bed; the dumbbell exercises; the ones with wand or hoop. All of these will help to develop the upper part of the body and will teach poise and equilibrium necessary for more ambitious work. The next steps include the director's exercises and the indoor swimming. After you have mastered these you may try the ones that I will describe today, but they are too tiring give them up.

The exercises are all done by the woman lying flat on her back on a couch. She must be dressed in some loose gown, or gymnasium suit, and she must have no pillow under her head.

In this position, then, she lifts from the floor at her side a light wooden chair, grasping it by the back and raising it over her head with arms stretched upward. On the first day I think that she will have done enough to accomplish this one feat.

On the second day, when she has lifted the chair over her head she may let it slowly descend until it is suspended over her feet and so both elbows are flat upon the couch. She may then return it to its former position and by that time she will have done enough. On the third day she may find that she can lift the chair from the floor, hold it upward, let it fall forward and return to its

second position without great fat, yet then she may drop it back of her head, so that both arms are extended straight back. If she can then return it to its original position she will indeed be doing very well. This completes the exercise, and each day she may increase the length of time given to each figure.

Let me again caution you that no exercise is helpful if it is too fatiguing. Better do just a little bit every day and gradually teach the muscles to do more and more. This is beneficial and, in time, you will have acquired a muscular strength quite worth all your effort.

The Use of Peroxide

What can I do for hands that become freckled? Can they be made as white as the hair either by putting a little in the water when you wash or by using some on the hair and then washing it off?

I do not advise you to use undiluted peroxide on the hair. If you wish to use it, make a solution of half water and half peroxide. Use it as a rinse after the hair has been washed. Do not expect it to have an immediate effect, for it may take two or three applications to get the desired shade. It will not hurt the hair if used as directed.

Perspiring Hands

What can I do for hands that perspire freely? Can they be made as dry as the rest of the body? A very simple way to prevent the disastrous effect of excessive perspiration on gloves is to sprinkle the hands and the inside of the gloves with talcum powder.

Early Bedtime

Do you think it makes much difference whether a child goes to bed at a regular hour? Each child is different. Yes, I think it makes all the difference in the world; children should go to bed regularly at about the same time every night. Plenty of sleep is as necessary.

Equette (e) the Dance

IN YEARS gone by the etiquette of the dance must have been very complicated, for every woman learned the difficult courtesy and proper and ladylike when the round dance—the waltz of the present—was not regarded with a favorable eye. This has all changed. Nothing now is Galop but no-called round dances. Galop and the polka have had their day, and they are laid on the shelf with the dancers, while the quadrille is only now and again dragged forth. Nowadays when melody goes to a ball she is expected to know only the waltz and the two-step, and she may do well if she be fancy-free in the latter rapid dance for all the waltz tunes may be treated as though they were written in halcyon just at the moment. It is true, the barn dance is fighting

for life, but it is a dance so difficult to achieve, when hampered by the long gown of the present, that it must be confined mainly to the younger and short-skirted children—a fact which will forever prevent its success. But it is not the lesson in dancing that I wish to give today. I want to suggest details of deportment, so that the grace of the olden time may not be entirely lost among the gaucheries of the day.

In the ballroom no one is hurried and, surely, no one is supposed to be worried. It seems, then, that here, at least, all the politeness of society might be concentrated; that young and old might make up, as far as possible, for their seeming rudeness on occasions when the politeness of the world are pressing. But, unfortunately, this is not always the case. The habit of rudeness must have been ingrained in every young person in the modern ballroom little more manners may be found than in the life of an office building or around the bargain counter of a drygoods store.

Eye-brow Grower

Can you give me some harmless recipe to increase the growth of eyebrows? The simplest way to increase the growth of eyebrows is to apply vaseline to them every night. This is not at all harmful, for should any of it accidentally get into the eyes it will not injure them.

To Remove Dye

I have been trying my hair and don't get it off quick! Washing doesn't seem to do much good and it is too slow. I am afraid there is nothing to do to take the dye off your hair except ammonia. Most likely you will have to let it wear off, as time will do the work. Never use a dye without first trying some upon a strand of hair cut from your head. In this way you will see whether the color is satisfactory or not.

Checks Too Fat

Could you give me any message that will reduce the checks? I get so tired that

folks call me doll-face, and want to have my cheeks kissed. I am sorry that I cannot advise any message to reduce the size of your cheeks. Do not mind being called "doll-face" for, for all that it is teasing, I should consider it a compliment. Do not worry about it any more. Time will do much, as in most cases, to take away the babyish expression.

Moles

Will you please give me a simple remedy for the removal of moles? I have some very large ones on my face. If you would please advise a simple remedy I will be very grateful. As moles are under the skin, I regret to say you will have to consult a specialist about having them removed.

Red Arms

My arms are so red that I am really ashamed to wear short sleeves. Will you please tell me what I can do to get rid of the redness? My arms are so red that I am really ashamed to wear short sleeves. Will you please tell me what I can do to get rid of the redness?

It may be that you wear your sleeves too tightly about the arm or wrist; that will naturally impede circulation, and as a result the arms and hands will become red and ugly.

To treat the arms they should be bathed in hot water. This will increase the circulation, and the arms should be thoroughly cleaned before massaging.

Princesses Gardening

PRINCESS IOLANDE, the 5-year-old daughter of the king and queen of Italy, and her 5-year-old sister, Princess Matilde, look forward with the greatest delight to a visit to their grandmother, Queen Margherita. They spend the greater part of their holidays riding and driving with the dowager queen. Gardening is the pastime they enjoy best of all, and each has a little plot at her own disposal. They are rather serious-minded little girls, although they play ball to amuse their brother, the little Prince Ugo, who is only 4 years old.

For the Society Girl

MANY a serious illness is caused by catching a cold at a dance or theater, so remember to all ways wrap up well when leaving an overheated concert or ballroom. If you are chilled when you get home, take a glass of hot milk. The girl who walks even a few steps on a wet or snowy road in slippers or clipper on a cold night is directly inviting influenza or pneumonia. A cold or thick mucus should be expelled on at such an occasion.

After washing every night, the following massage cream should be applied with the palms of the hands:

Lanolin 1/4 ounce
White vaseline 1/4 ounce
Sweet almond oil (Zellu) 1/4 ounce
Tincture of benzoin 1/4 ounce
Beat until the mass coheres, adding the essential oil by degrees. Rub this cream

Extract of violet or any perfume may be added if agreeable. Afterward take a little talcum and rub well all over the arms. In the morning tepid water, in which a little talcum has been dissolved, should be used to bathe the arms, and, after drying them thoroughly, rub over again with the dry talcum.

No hard soap should be used, and the towel should be of the softest texture. It is not necessary to rub hard, but do bathe the arms over until perfectly dry.

Hair Should be Shampooed

I do not wash my hair more than once in three or four months. Do you think this is the reason it is not bright and glossy? To hair will look bright and glossy unless it is scrupulously clean and free from dust. Regular washing every three weeks and the use of a good shampoo of brilliant will insure lustrous hair.

Aids to Correspondents

OWING to the great amount of space given this department, it is absolutely impossible to answer letters in the monthly issue following their receipt. The letters must be answered in turn, and this often requires three or four weeks. All correspondents who desire an immediate answer must enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope for a reply. This rule must also be complied with in regard to personal letters.

To Improve the Complexion

Kindly tell me what to do for my face. It is covered with pimples and blackheads. Will washing with soap every night and morning with a complexion brush and cold water and exfoliate and then improve my face? My face is full of little pimples and then I wash with soap and cold water and exfoliate and then improve my face? My face is full of little pimples and then I wash with soap and cold water and exfoliate and then improve my face?

I think your method of washing the face is very good, but be careful that the complexion brush does not irritate the skin. I would advise you, however, instead of using soap, to rub cold cream first upon your face without massaging it and allow it to remain there for about five minutes; then wipe it off with a soft cloth, use the complexion brush and wash with hot water, then rinse with cold water.

Blackheads are caused by dirt collecting in the pores. Pimples are usually caused by the condition of the blood, or digestion, and you can avoid them by careful eating and plenty of exercise.

Orange flower skin food I think you will find very satisfactory. Apply it the face after bathing, but be sure there is not enough to collect dirt when you go out.

I think hot and cold water baths will improve the circulation of your blood, and you will find that in the summer your face will not be so oily.

A Bunion Cure

Will you please publish through your column something about a bunion? I have heard of iodine and iodine being used, but I do not know how to use it.

I do not think it is ever possible to remove a bunion, although it is possible to relieve the pain of one. I do not know the onion cure you mention, but I have heard of persons painting corns and bunions with iodine every night

and then soaking the feet in very warm water. You will notice the formula I am giving for a bunion "cure" contains iodine: Iodine 2 fluid drams
Castor oil 1 fluid dram
Tincture of iodine 1 fluid dram
Apply with a camel-hair brush daily.

Several Questions

Would you please publish a remedy to lighten flabby skin and make it firm? I have been using a cream and it does not seem to do much good. I would like to know if there is anything that I could use to increase the skin.

The only way to tighten flabby skin is by exercise. I am giving you here with a formula for a preparatory to check excessive perspiration:

Substitute of blanching: 1 ounce
Powdered starch of zinc 1 ounce
As to your legs, I am giving you directions for an exercise which I think you will find beneficial. Long walks will soon produce results. A gymnastic feat for the ankles which I think you will find beneficial. Long walks will soon produce results. A gymnastic feat for the ankles which I think you will find beneficial.

Do you think it is injurious to eat fruit? I am a fond of it, and I eat it every day. As a rule, people eat too little rather than too much fruit. Many salts necessary for the tissues are in our common fruits; therefore I should advise you to eat as much as you like, using good judgment, of course.

Wants to Reduce Her Bust Will you please give me something to reduce my bust?

I am very sorry, but I cannot give you anything to reduce your bust without running a chance of hurting your general health. It is not very wise for a girl or woman to attempt to take drugs for this purpose, for she is sure to regret it in later life.

Is It Harmful?

I have been advised by a friend to try the iodine cure for the bunion. I have heard of iodine and iodine being used, but I do not know how to use it. I think it is ever possible to remove a bunion, although it is possible to relieve the pain of one. I do not know the onion cure you mention, but I have heard of persons painting corns and bunions with iodine every night

You will find that although the massage cream you mention contains grease, it will not promote the growth of hair.

Mr. Editor: I have most cordially invited you to bring to me your Social Problems and perplexities by letter at any time.

hard for popularity; but it is a dance so difficult to achieve, when hampered by the long gown of the present, that it must be confined mainly to the younger and short-skirted children—a fact which will forever prevent its success. But it is not the lesson in dancing that I wish to give today. I want to suggest details of deportment, so that the grace of the olden time may not be entirely lost among the gaucheries of the day. In the ballroom no one is hurried and, surely, no one is supposed to be worried. It seems, then, that here, at least, all the politeness of society might be concentrated; that young and old might make up, as far as possible, for their seeming rudeness on occasions when the politeness of the world are pressing. But, unfortunately, this is not always the case. The habit of rudeness must have been ingrained in every young person in the modern ballroom little more manners may be found than in the life of an office building or around the bargain counter of a drygoods store.

AVOID HASTE

Surely something may be done about this! It certainly must be that this unfortunate condition is only a phase; an age which will soon be gone. Perhaps it is; so let us all do our best toward

But, alas! the courtesy and the bow have gone, and may not be recalled. These two charming arts are so far left behind us that it will take a new

generation to rediscover them and bring them back. It is not yet too late to save, other "dancing manners."

I always think that Weber's "Will You Wait?" is the best lesson in the art of asking one to dance that can be imagined. It has such gentle persistence and such coquettish refusal.

Of course, the man should ask the maiden to dance with him; there is no reason why he should not be polite enough to say: "May I have the pleasure of this dance with you?" as well as to abruptly remark: "Dance this," or "Come on." Neither one of these last forms could be called either polite or well bred, yet many consider them quite fit to use. Is it not a pity that girls are willing to submit to such cavalier treatment? If they would only demand a little more consideration, how matters would improve! But then they are so busy that they are not always right, for they seldom thank their partners either for invitation or attention, which is really unbecomingly rude.

Remember, my girls, once they find a partner, refuse to let him dance with any one else. The host has forced the men to leave their partners after every dance, than which nothing could be more rude. When the music has stopped the couple may promenade for a few minutes, but before the dance again begins the girl should insist that her partner escort her to her seat. If

he cares to remain by her side and ask her for the next dance, that is a different matter. She should give him ample opportunity to dance with the other girls. It is for this very reason, considered better for every girl to attend the dance accompanied by her mother or some one in the capacity of chaperon.

A man should never leave a girl in the middle of the floor, and she must not attempt at formal affairs to cross the room without a masculine escort. Girls should never be conspicuous, and men must not allow them to be placed in a position where such an unfortunate contingency might occur. The chaperon should know with whom her charge is dancing and she should also know if she leaves the room.

A man should always greet both the girl and her chaperon—afterward he may ask the girl to dance. Although he, of course, remains standing, neither the girl nor her chaperon rises to speak to him. They may, though, make room for him to sit between them, as conversation will be easier to maintain.

Wanted: Temptation Removed

LARRY was very much interested in aiding foreign missions. He resolved to give up all his pleasures to help the poor heathen children. But it was finally made this addition to her list: "I want to be a missionary." She came down the street.

A STORY OF HEROISM

Showing How Brave Men Can Calmly Meet Death.

WRECK OF THE BIRKENHEAD.

The Way This British Vessel Went Down Off the Cape of Good Hope, and How the Crew Were Lost and All the Women and Children Saved.

Visitors to the hospital of the old pensioners at Chelsea will perhaps have noticed in the colonnade a simple memorial tablet, placed there by order of the late Queen Victoria to record the heroic constancy and gallantry of the sailors and soldiers who lost their lives in the wreck of the transport Birkenhead off the Cape of Good Hope on Feb. 20, 1852. On Jan. 7 of that year, after embarking reinforcements amounting to fifteen officers and 470 men for the troops engaged in the Kaffir war, the Birkenhead left Ireland for the Cape. On board were also 160 women and children, the wives and friends of the soldiers. All went well, and the transport reached Simon's Town, where 400 officers and eighteen men were landed. The ship continued on its way, and on the evening of Feb. 23, the captain in his anxiety for a quick passage unfortunately kept so close to the shore that during the night the ship went among the rocks which line the coast. About three miles off Danger point at 2 o'clock in the morning of the 24th, while all except the crew were sleeping peacefully in their hammocks, the ship struck with a violent shock. The bulk of the men on board were young soldiers.

The rush of water on the Birkenhead, striking was so great that most of the soldiers on the lowermost deck were drowned in their hammocks. The crew, however, with all the officers, appeared on deck, many only partly dressed, and fell in as orderly and as quietly as the burly sailors. Calling the officers round him, Lieutenant Colonel Seton of the Seventy-fourth Highlanders, the senior officer on board, impressed on them the necessity for preserving order and silence among the men. The services of the next senior, Captain Wright, Ninety-first Highlanders, were placed at the disposal of the commander of the ship to carry out whatever orders he might consider essential. Sixty men were put on their own pumps on the lower after deck and told off in three reliefs. Sixty more were put on to the tackles of the paddle box boats, and the others were brought on to the poop to ease the fore part of the ship, as she was rolling heavily. The commander next ordered the officers to charge the gunnery, and the men to be ready for the women and children who had been collected under the poop awning, and they were issued in the by one. There being room in the boat for one or two more, the order was given for any trimmer or bugler boys to be taken. A young drummer standing near was told by an officer to get into the boat, but, drawing himself up, exclaimed that he drew man's pay and would stick to his command.

The cutter then showed off in charge of one of the ship's officers, and the women and children were safe. No sooner was she clear than the entire bow of the vessel broke off at the foremast, the bowsprit going up in the air toward the foremast. The funnel also went over the side, carrying away the starboard paddle box and boat and crushing the men on the tackles. The paddle box boat, which had been lowered, and the large lifeboat for the center of the ship could not get up.

The men were then ordered on to the poop, where they stood calmly awaiting their fate. Within a few minutes the vessel broke in two, crosswise, just about the engine room, and the stern began rapidly to fill. In this extremity the commander called out, "Those who can swim jump overboard and make for the boats!" but the officers begged the soldiers not to, as the boat with the women and children would be swamped. They were young men in the prime of life, with all before them, yet no one moved, nor did any sign of terror or fear escape them. Lower and lower sank the vessel into the deadly sea. The old transport, however, gave a final plunge and disappeared, carrying with her the band of heroes on deck and those working below at the pumps.

Men of all ages and ranks they were—the colonel and the drummer boy, of blood of gentle birth and men from the workshop, the plow and the mine, but all animated with the same heroic resolution, fortitude and chivalry as cool as though they had been in their parade ground, with as much courage as in action in the field. A few men aged to cling to the rigging of the mainmast, part of which remained out of water, while others got hold of floating pieces of wood and were eventually rescued, but of fourteen officers and 450 men or fewer than nine officers and 340 men perished, many falling prey to the attacks of the sharks, which surrounded the ship in shoals, waiting for their victims. Every man and child was saved.

Perhaps the greatest compliment ever paid to the memory of the Birkenhead was the order of the king of Prussia for the account of the wreck of the Birkenhead to be read on three successive occasions at the end of every regiment in his army, and it was spoken of in every school in Prussia and Germany.

—London Globe.

ARTISTS' CLUNDERS.

A Procession of Monks That Adam and Eve Enjoyed.

Among the most amusing "breaks" by artists is a misapprehension as to which a rainbow is depicted behind the sun. This occurred almost as much humorous comment in English circles as the ship Constant, the great French artist, who in his portrait of Queen Victoria painted the ribbon of the Order of the Garter the wrong color.

A picture of Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden hung in the gallery of the Gen. in Lisbon, represents the first couple as watching a procession of monks.

In the famous galleries at Antwerp are certain pictures of old masters in which the jumble of ideas is as remarkable as the technique is fine. In one picture of heaven the archangels are armed with bows and arrows, and in a celebrated painting of "The Murder of the Innocents" the massacre is represented as taking place in a city of Holland. The parents of the children are still in the room, the innocent soldiers are Dutch policemen armed with muskets, and the innocent infants are transformed into schoolboys in baggy trousers, and buttoned jackets and bonneted shoes.

SOMNAMBULISM.

Some of the Curious Things Done by Sleepwalkers.

Many years ago an archbishop of Bordeaux attested the case of a young ecclesiastic who was in the habit of getting up during the night in a state of somnambulism, and, taking pen, ink and paper, composing and writing his sermons. When he finished one page he would read and correct it. In order to ascertain whether the somnambulist made use of his eyes the archbishop held a piece of pasteboard under his chin to prevent his seeing the paper upon which he was writing, but he continued to write on as usual, being in the least inconvenienced.

It is related of Negretti, a sleepwalker, that he would sometimes carry a lighted candle as if to give him light in his employment, but on a bottle being substituted he took it and carried it without apparently noticing the difference.

Another somnambulist would dress in his sleep and go to the cellar, where was pitch dark, and draw wine from the cask without walking into anything and without spilling a drop of the wine, but if he happened to awake in the night he had great difficulty in groping his way out.—Exchanges.

Another Kind.

When Johnny Liodas left his home up among the New Hampshire hills to visit his grandmother in Worcester, Mass., he was cautioned by his mother that he was to be very careful in the city, as he was different from those at home.

Johnny arrived in the early afternoon, and long before tea time his grandmother told him that he was to go to the pantry and get a bowl of milk which she had left there "for a hungry boy."

Johnny, who was a very good boy, and to her amazement, followed her grandmother bravely at work on a bowl of spaghetti tea which she had fortuitously put in the place where she had told him to find the milk.

"Why, child," she cried, seizing the bowl from poor Johnny, "don't you know this isn't milk?" "I—I knew it wasn't," Johnny replied, "but I thought maybe it was the kind folks had in Worcester."

A Musical Splitter.

The extraordinary musical sensitiveness of the spider has several times been proved. Every one has heard of Tolson's spider. Consider of the unfortunate violinist who, when he had listened too closely to the spider's violin. The spider saw it and crushed it brutally. Grier, the composer, speaks of a favorite spider which descended along its threads upon his piano as soon as he played it. When giving recitals at Brussels Rubinstein saw a large spider issue from the floor of the theatre and listen to the music. He gave three concerts at the same hall, and on each occasion the spider appeared.

Paris Review.

Sailing Clubs.

The first sailing club was probably the Cork Harbor Water club, now known as the Royal Cork Yacht club, established in the year 1720. The vessels were small, and from that period until early in the nineteenth century yachting developed but slowly. In 1812 the Coxes Yacht club was founded with some fifty-five yachtsmen. Since that date yachting associations have rapidly grown in numbers and strength all over Europe and America.

Suicided.

Prosperous Young Actor (returning tired after a mature and evening performance of successful plays)—Ah, dear boys, I really think it's time all good actors were in bed. Grumpy Tragedian (looking up from his paper)—They are—Life.

Unexpected.

"Why, Clara," said a mother to her little daughter, who was crying, "what are you crying about?" "Because," sobbed the little girl, "I started to make dolls a b-b-bonnet, and it came out a b-b-bonnet."

Potential Inevitable.

Nell—Do you think you could love him if he were rich? Belle—I would try harder.

—Cleveland.

HOLDING THE BABY.

Introducing a Nice Point in Baby Carriage Etiquette.

"That fellow doesn't know the first thing about the etiquette of the baby carriage," remarked one of a group of men at Thirty-first and Main streets. The comment was made to all in a general way. One of the group, the man with a frayed collar and a look of patient resignation, gazed anxiously at a couple about to board a car. The mother was snatching up a desperate sort of way with one of those baby carriages which ship salesmen can open and close in a minute and the users in from five to thirty minutes.

"Don't see anything wrong with that," said the man with the frayed collar. "He's got to hold the baby even if she does have to wrestle with the carriage. You don't think he ought to hold the baby and take care of the carriage, too, do you?"

"Well, there's one thing," replied the objector—"the man doesn't know a thing about baby carriage etiquette. What you want to do is this: The baby weighs more than the carriage. It's the man's place to hold the baby. If the carriage weighs more, he should hand the baby to his wife."

"Oh, please," replied the man with the big black car. "You're way off. What he ought to do is to hand the baby to his wife and the carriage to the conductor."

POINTING THE BONE.

Queer Superstition of the Native Blacks of Australia.

The native blacks of Australia are steeped in superstition. A black fellow will on no account go near the spot where another black has been buried. He has a deep rooted aversion to one particular thing—the wastrel—because, he says, "him all day talk, talk about white fellow, tell him all about black fellow, and no opportunity is lost of killing these little blacks."

Many tribes "bury" their dead by sticking them up into the forks of trees and then leaving them till the flesh has either dropped or been taken, leaving the bones clean. These bones are then taken down, the larger ones buried and the smallest handed round as keepsakes to those nearly related to the deceased. Should one black fellow with the death of a rival or enemy he points the bone at him. This means that he takes one of his late rival's bones from his dilly bag and points it, in the presence of witnesses, at the man he wishes to get rid of, all the time pouring forth threats and curses.

Strange as it may seem, the one pointed at will often languish and eventually die, perhaps in a month, perhaps in a year, for no sooner does the bone pointed that he makes up his mind to die, and there is no saving him.—London Standard.

Tennyson's Cure For Shyness.

It is recorded in "Tennyson's Life" that he used to recommend to a young man, the thought of the thousand of stars, exclaiming with constellations and traversed by planets at ineffable distances, as a cure for shyness; and a lady of my acquaintance used to endeavor as a girl to stay her falling heart on the thought of eternity at such moments. It is all in vain. At the urgent moment one cares very little about the stellar motions or the dim vistas of futurity and very much indeed about the eyes of one's suit and the glances of one's enemies, and the doctrines of the church and the prospects of ultimate salvation are things very light in the scales in comparison with the pressing necessities of the crisis and the desperate need to appear wholly unconcerned.—Arthur C. Benson in Putnam's and Reader.

A Terrific Tumble.

Most marvels of all the stories of great falls is the account of Charles Woolcott's terrific tumble from a height of no less than 3,000 feet. It was in Venezuela, and he was making a parachute descent. The parachute refused to open till within 100 or 200 feet from the ground. Then it spread out suddenly and split. The unfortunate man crashed both ankles and both knees, broke his right thigh and hip, dislocated his spinal column and suffered other injuries. Yet after a year in a hospital he recovered sufficiently to write an account of what was probably the most fearful accident mortal man ever survived.

Spilled Mercury.

Mercury spilled on a table or floor is somewhat hard to collect unless special precautions are taken, owing to its tendency to divide into small globules, which fly away at the slightest touch. If a wet rag is made around the spilled mercury by the aid of a wash bottle or other similar means, it will be found that the globules of mercury cannot cross the ring. The mercury can then be collected in a small shovel made from a piece of tin card or even an ordinary envelope.

Race of Life.

There wouldn't be so very much fun in living if there were not a hurdle or two to jump over in the course of life. There always have been obstacles, and there always will be, and it is of no use to repine over them.

Our Neighbors.

Said a School Teacher—Why did the Lord command us to love our neighbors? Little Lola—Oh, I guess it was another way of telling us to love our enemies.

No man is nobler born than another unless he is born with better abilities and more amiable disposition.—Seneca.

WHAT IS A GAS?

Well, Here is Lord Kelvin's Quaintly Eccentric Definition.

One of the late Lord Kelvin's students at the University of Glasgow writes of some of the old students' peculiar remarks: "To those who attended the natural philosophy class at Glasgow university Lord Kelvin, or, rather, Sir Billy (for to that length our irreverent love of the genial old man would let us in a cheerful jest—a memory of a great man who gave 'artistic' shape to the thoughts that wander through eternity. His appeal to our humorous faculties was due partly to some personal peculiarities, partly to the sublimely unconscious use of very familiar objects and extremely colloquial phrases to illustrate his great thoughts on great things. Never blessed with powers of clear enunciation, he had a way of wrestling with certain words and giving them a prolonged rolling intonation that added point to those unintentionally humorous observations which he was ever making and for which, though less yet not wholly unlovable crew that we were, we were ever looking. Let me cite some examples. Lecturing on the nature of a gas one day, Lord Kelvin thus delivered himself: 'Imagine a thousand million students rushing with incredible velocity in one direction and a thousand million students rushing with the same velocity in the opposite direction and meeting. That is a gas.' Doubtless, but the homely simile compelled laughter and at the same time left us both mystified and enlightened."

"But his greatest feat was the playing of a simple tune on a large iron bowl. Conceive, if you can, a learned professor of silvered locks and beard, dressed in the black robes of his office and surrounded by scientific instruments, slowly spreading from a giant trombone some familiar air and you will understand why I have said that Lord Kelvin often made too strong an appeal to our sense of the humorous. For himself he was sublimely unconscious of the humorous picture which he presented. He was too intent upon his scientific triumph for the laughter—and it was laughter that literally held both its sides—to reach his ears."

"Lord Kelvin was once in his usual delightfully incoherent way rambling along and letting his great mind slowly unfold its great thoughts. One of the many subjects to which he touched was the transmission of light from distant worlds. 'Here,' he said, 'I have a cat's foot jelly made by Lady Thompson. Observe the wobbly motion of the jelly there snuggling the word by action. Gentleman, for ought we know to the contrary, interstellar space may be a cat's foot jelly.'"

"He was, as I have said, singularly simple in many of his ways. To successive generations of students he illustrated 'uniform motion in a straight line' in a singularly characteristic fashion. Late in one he, he always walked with a most marked limp, yet he illustrated 'uniform motion in a straight line' by hobbling round his rostrum in a circle. I do not believe that he ever knew of illustrating a simple fact in kinetics made his successive classes smile comfortably loud."

Didn't Seem Fair.

Having finished her afternoon's philanthropic work in the east side tenements, the voluntary helper started for home. Before she had proceeded far, however, she discovered that her purse was gone. So, scrutinizing she and either carelessly mislaid or been robbed of it, she retraced her steps to the tenements. Her search availed nothing, she was about to turn again toward home when a tear stained youth accosted her.

"Say, missus," he sneaked, pointing across the street, where another boy crouched in a hallway to examine something, "if y' re lookin' for y' pocketbook, it's out at the end of the street. Acting on this declaration, the lady hurried over and cornered the lad before he was aware of her propinquity. Seeing no chance of escape with the purse and its contents, the boy complied with the lady's demand and handed over.

"Now, my honest lad," she then said, turning to the first boy, who had followed her across, "there's a dollar for pointing out the thief, and for your part, as this boy ran off clutching his reward the second lad squinted hard at the lady."

"Say, missus," he said, "don't I get nothin'?"

"Not a penny!"

"Gee!" he rejoined in a kind of pocketbook from him."

An Astonishing Airship.

In these days of dirigible balloons, airships and aeroplanes the following account of an airship taken from the London Post for Dec. 22, 1700, is of interest.

"Father Bartholomew Laurent says that he has found out an invention by the help of which one may move speedily travel through the air than any other way, either by land or sea, so that one may go 200 miles in twenty-four hours."

The airship which was to accomplish this astonishing feat had at the top "sails" wherewith the air is to be directed, which turn as they are directed. There was a rudder to direct the vessel's course, and the body was "formed at both ends scallopwise. In the center of each is a pair of bellows, which must be blown when there is no wind."

Some historians, some large number heads and various other items all had some mysterious part to play in this attempt to traverse the air.

This is perhaps the most extraordinary of all flying machines on record.

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